

# THE MAN.

NO. 55—VOL. II.

NEW YORK, JULY 21, 1834.

PRICE ONE CENT.

## THE WIDOW.

The first time I met her, a glove which she dropped, and which I proffered her, gave me an opportunity of opening a conversation with her. At first, conscious of my youth, I hesitated a little, although my looks bespoke an age riper, by some years, than I had attained; but her answers were so mild, so suave, and so condescending—her manner to me so kind and easy—and her whole conduct so engaging and assuring,—that, before I left her, I had, although blushing, adventured on some little gallant badinage, for which, to the mortification of my elder competitor, she shook her little delicate finger at me, and tapped me with her fan. Encouraged thus, I might have proceeded farther; but as she knew how to commence a conquest, so she knew how to continue on; and assuming a dignity, not violent, but perceptible, she restrained my further advances; and being even then sensible that an independent respect is the surest way to a woman's heart, (for I began to think of hers,) I contented myself, for that time, by expressing a hope that I should have the happiness to meet her again, and bowed myself away.

Again we met—"Et je contais encore quelques fleurettes." The widow smiled at them, and threatened, if I persisted, to reprove me.

"Cela va bien" said I to myself, and I retired; for my vanity, or little else, was as yet interested.

A third time we met. "Now then, Ephraim," said I, "for the *coup d'essai*—this time you must be serious and distant, and if she has thought upon the result will tell. I approached with a low bow, and respectful reverence; inquired after her health, without giving her time to answer, made some dry remarks on the wet weather; broached a recent murder; remarked on the Almanac, and the last new founce; and was retiring, when she said—"But Mr. Montague, I wish to trouble you with a commission, if you can find time to execute it for me."

I assured her I was at her service.

"Then will you have the goodness to see my carriage ordered here at twelve, as I have been out all the week, and am fatigued. Perhaps you will let me know when it is at the door, as I don't wish to be seen leaving so early."

"Allons, mon bon ami, Ephraim," thought I; "cela va d'un mieux." And thanking her for the honor of her commands in a tone of deep and grateful respect, I left her to execute them.

That done, and twelve o'clock come, I made my way to her. She was seated near the door, and whispering to her (for the secrecy she wished me to practice gave me the privilege to do so) that the carriage was ready, I offered myself as an escort to it. She accepted my offer, and placed her arm within mine; as she did so, I felt a fluttering in my heart I was unprepared for, and as the staircase was deserted, I looked up in trembling and confusion into her face, and perceived she looked at me. One instant our eyes met, and the next they were cast down or averted, and I thought the confusion was mutual—I positively shook. As I handed her into the carriage, I stammered out an expression of hope that she would feel relieved from her fatigue next day, and begged her permission to call and inquire after her health in the morning: a gracious smile, and a graceful inclination of the head, answered me, and the coach drove off.

I progressed in love and boldness, until I won from the widow's lips a confession of regard, and the sweetest assurance of it that lips can give. Never did love sit so lightly or so happily on me, though my passion for Matilde, for that she told me was her name, was ardent; and she was beautiful, fascinating, and every way engaging; but she was not to be treated with continual scenes, and her own demonstrations of love were of that nature which satisfied without ever exciting the heart. We felt rather than told each other's hopes, and thoughts, and wishes, and I enjoyed serenely what I had before and often since squandered in unnecessary or unavailing

suffering. Her actions spoke more than her words, and I was too proud of her to doubt her for her silence—her, and her only have I loved rationally—I loved her as a woman; others I have adored as angels, till adoration became torture—and I have phrenzied myself in seeking and worshipping their attributes.

About four months I led in this way a very happy life, when it was agreed we should be married; a *contrat de marriage* was necessary, and I was to wait upon a notary to instruct him to prepare it. To enable me to do so, Matilde explained to me the nature and amount of her property, which was ample.

"And now, Augusta," said she, "I must own I have deceived you in one point."

"Indeed!" said I, "I am sure it is in a very venial one."

"It is so, indeed; but it is necessary I should now explain it to you—my name is not Matilde Perollet."

"Indeed!" said I, at the same time thinking to myself how easy a way this confession would make for my own on the same subject.

"That name I assumed to escape the importunities of relations in England. Listen, and you shall soon be made acquainted with the brief story of my life. My maiden name, you must know, was Simpson."

"Indeed!" I said, "we have that name already in our family."

"On my first marriage with Mr. Wilson"—

"Who?" I cried.

"Wilson!" she answered.

My hair stood on end—"Were you married a second time?"

"I was."

"To whom?"

"To Mr. Winckworth."

"Winckworth!" I exclaimed, Simpson, Wilson, Winckworth! Heavens! you are my grandmother!"

## THE LEECH FISHERY.

The country about La Brenne, is, perhaps, the most uninteresting in France. The people are miserable looking, the cattle wretched, the fish just as bad; but the leeches are admirable. If ever you pass through La Brenne you will see a man pale and straight haired, with a wollen cap on his head, and his legs and arms naked; he walks along the borders of a marsh among the spots left dry by the surrounding waters, but particularly wherever the vegetation seems to preserve the subjacent soil undisturbed: this man is a leech fisher. To see him from a distance—his whole aspect, his hollow eyes, his vapid lips, his singular gestures,—you would take him for a patient who had left his bed in a fit of delirium. If you observe him every now and then raising his legs and examining them one after the other, you may suppose him a fool; but he is an intelligent leech-fisher. The leeches attach themselves to his legs and feet, as he moves among their haunts: he feels their presence from their bite, and gathers them as they cluster about the roots of the bullrushes and sea weeds, or beneath the stones covered with green and gluey moss. Some repose on the mud, while others swim about, but so slowly, that they are easily gathered with the hand. In a favorable season it is possible in the course of three or four hours to stow ten or twelve dozens of them in the little bag which the gatherer carries on his shoulder. Sometimes you will see the leech fishers armed with a kind of spear, or harpoon; with this, depositing pieces of decayed animal matter in places frequented by the leeches, they soon gather round the prey; and are presently themselves gathered into a little vessel half full of water. Such is the leech fishery in the spring.

In summer the leeches retire into deeper water; and the fishers have then to strip themselves naked and walk immersed up to the chin. Some of these have little rafts to go upon; these rafts are made of twigs and rushes, and it is no easy matter to propel them among the weeds and aquatic plants. At this season too, the supply in the pools is scanty; the

fisher can only take the few that swim within his reach or those that get entangled in the structure of his raft. It is a horrid trade in whatever way it is carried on. The leech gatherer is constantly more or less in the water; breathing fog and mist and fetid odors, from the marsh, he is often attacked with ague, catarrhs and rheumatism. Some indulge in strong liquors to keep off the noxious influence, but they pay for it in disorders of other kinds. But with all its forbidden peculiarities, the leech fishery gives employment to many hands; if it be pernicious it is also lucrative. Besides supplying all the neighboring *pharmaciens*, great quantities are exported and there are regular traders engaged for the purpose. Henri Chartier is one of these persons and an important personage he is when he comes to Morbecq or its vicinity; his arrival makes quite a fete—all are eager to greet him. Among the interesting particulars which I gathered in La Brenne relative to the leech trade, I may mention the following: One of the traders—what with his own fishing and that of his children, and what with his acquisition from the carriers who sell quantities second-hand—was able to hoard up 17,500 leeches in the course of a few months; he kept them deposited in a place where in one night they all became frozen *en masse*. But the frost does not immediately kill them; they may generally be thawed into life again. They easily indeed bear every hard usage. I am told by one of the carriers that he can pack them as closely as he pleases in the moist sack which he ties behind his saddle; and sometimes he stows his cloak and boots on top of the sack. The trader buys his leeches *pele mele*, big and little, green and black—all the same; but he afterwards sorts them for the market. Those are generally accounted the best which are of a green ground with yellow stripes along the body.—*Medical Gazette*.

**TRANSFERENCE OF VITAL POWER.**—A not uncommon cause of vital power is the young sleeping with the aged. This fact, however explained, has been long remarked, and it is well known to every unprejudiced observer. But it has been most unaccountably overlooked in medicine. I have, on several occasions, met with the counterpart of the following case: I was a few years since consulted about a pale, sickly, and thin boy, of about five or six years of age. He appeared to have no special ailment, but there was a slow and remarkable decline of flesh and strength, and of all the functions,—what his mother very aptly termed a gradual blight. After inquiring into the history of the case, it came out that he had been a very robust and plethoric child up to his third year, when his grand mother, a very aged person, took him to sleep with her; that he soon afterwards lost his good looks; and that he had continued to decline progressively ever since, notwithstanding medical treatment. I directed him to sleep apart from his aged parent and prescribed tonics, change of air, &c.—The recovery was rapid. But it is not in children only that debility is induced by this mode of abstracting vital power. Young females married to very old men suffer in a similar manner though not to the same extent. These facts are often well known to the aged themselves, who consider the indulgence favorable to longevity, and thereby often illustrate the selfishness which in some persons increases with their years.—*Dr. Copland's Dictionary*.

**SAM PATCHISM.**—From the last *Downington (Pa.) Spectator*, we learn that about two thousand spectators assembled at Coatesville, on the 4th inst., to witness a man named Abner Sterne, a laborer on the rail-way, make an aerial flight, or leap, with the assistance of a parachute, from the bridge erected over the Brandywine. He took his seat in the parachute, displaying evident feelings of regret at his undertaking, and descended to the waters below, a distance of one hundred feet. He received no injury, and on reaching shore received a warm embrace from a colored woman who watched the feat with peculiar interest.



MONDAY MORNING, JULY 21.

As we have now engaged Carriers for all parts of the city, persons who wish the Man delivered regularly at their houses, and to pay by the week, are requested to give their names and residence to one of the Carriers, or send them to the office.

**ADVERTISING.**—The Albany City Advertiser, a Penny paper, in speaking of the inducement to advertise in its columns, says—"It may possibly be objected by some, that our paper is too small: let such persons visit a Tavern, Grocery, or Barber's shop where our paper lays alongside of a large one, spend an hour there and they will discover that ours will be read by four persons while the large paper is in the hands of one; and again, lay the two alongside of each other and a stranger will take up the small one first." It may not be out of place here to state that the present circulation of THE MAN is greater than any of the large daily papers, excepting perhaps two or three, and of course the inducements to advertise in it are in proportion.

**TRADES' UNION IN PROVIDENCE.**—The Cordwainers of Ward No. 1 in Providence, R. I., will meet this evening, "for the purpose of consultation as to the expediency of forming a General TRADES' UNION of all the trades in Providence, and to appoint a Committee of Safety of three persons, to meet in Convention on Monday evening, 28th inst., at half past 7 o'clock at the Court House in Providence, for the purpose of forming a Constitution to consolidate and govern the Boot and Shoemakers of the city."

To the Editor of the Man:

PATERSON, N. J., July 19, 1834.

Dear Sir—It is utterly impossible for the Aristocratic Bankites to prevent their principles from being known. On days of election, they condescend to flatter the common people, (as they term us,) still they must occasionally show that

"It is not every day  
Mannis kills a bull."

One Mr. Augustus Warner of this place, acting in the spirit of Wigs of 1834, had the boldness to threaten to whip the carrier of your independent paper, (a boy I suppose of 11 years of age) if he ever came into his store selling the paper to his clerks. At least Mr. Warner boasts he said the valorous words. Now we do not find much fault with Mr. Warner respecting the threatening, for perhaps it is the only bold act of his life, but we do find much fault with the boasting, because

"True courage should with modesty  
Go hand in hand allied."

Truly yours,

Two instances have recently come to our ears in this city, of employers refusing to allow our carriers to distribute the Man among their workmen, and in one of these instances Wig papers are allowed a free circulation, that is, among those who will receive them. Some of these Wig employers appear to consider their workmen as their property, and they no doubt think it hard that they can't "do what they like with their own."

Mr. J. J. Bedient has withdrawn from the Times establishment, and Mr. E. W. Davies, late part proprietor of the Old Countryman, has taken his place.

**FUNERAL HONORS TO LAFAYETTE** will be rendered by citizens of Philadelphia, this day.

**CITY HALL FOR BROOKLYN.**—It is said that the Common Council of Brooklyn have purchased two acres of ground situated at the junction of Fulton and Jerolamon streets, opposite to Deffon's tavern, as a site for their City Hall, for which they have given fifty thousand dollars.

**THE COURIER & ENQUIRER.**—Our scavenger has examined with the tongs the two days' accumulation of the common-sewer, but can find nothing in it, in the shape either of argument or fact.—*Journal of Commerce.*

## LATE FROM ENGLAND.

The Evening Post of Saturday, contained the following extracts from London papers to the 7th of June, brought by the packet ship Virginia, from Liverpool.

**LONDON, June 7.**—It is clear from the deprecatory tone adopted by Lord Grey towards the close of his speech in reply to the Earl of Wicklow, and when speaking of possible collisions between the Houses of Lords and Commons, that the noble Earl is conscious of holding the reins of power no otherwise than at the will and pleasure of the Conservative party, and that whether in cases of local or general reforms—whether in that of the Warwick Election Bill or of the promised measures for the reform of the Church of Ireland—the determination of the Tory Lords is, that nothing shall be done which Ministers propose to do. Lord Grey and his party have already avowed their fear of the House of Lords, and the propriety of yielding to their wishes. The House will give the Ministers plenty of opportunities of submission, but is this a position for any Minister with a heart in his body to stand on?—*Times.*

Considerable alarm has for some time prevailed in Bath, owing to the sudden disappearance of a member of the Society of Friends, extensively engaged in the corn and flour trade, who is said to have decamped to America with upwards of 10,000*l.* of his creditors' money.

**JEWISH DISABILITIES.**—The petition to the House of Commons presented by Mr. Alexander Baring on Wednesday, the 4th instant, was signed by 23,000 merchants, bankers, and other inhabitants of London, and praying for the removal of the disabilities affecting the Jews.

An ingenious invention has been exhibiting for fixing buttons to clothes without sewing. This plan is by riveting the button to the cloth, and thus the fastening becomes as durable as the garment. The Repertory of Arts, in describing the invention says, "it is the simplest and strongest button we have seen, and the plan is applicable to all the buttons in common use."

The journeymen tailors have, it seems, come in, in consequence of orders from the committee or executive, in order, that by making the best terms they can at present, they may, by subscribing weekly to a general fund, be able at some future time to strike, with a better chance of obtaining their object. But the masters have resolved to require from every man a signature to a declaration that it is not his intention to become a member of such association; nor will he in any way directly, or indirectly, contribute to the support of such association. Several men were discharged on Saturday night week, in consequence of their refusal to sign this declaration.

The General Assembly of the Church of Scotland has made a most important change in the system of patronage, which has hitherto prevailed in that establishment. Up to the present time, the patrons of the different living have had the power of presenting to them, without restriction, and the people have been compelled to submit to the pastors thus imposed upon them. In future, however, they are to have the right of rejecting any nominee whom they may disapprove of. This change will be hailed with delight throughout the whole of Scotland.

## IMPORTANT FROM PERU.

The following is an extract of a letter dated Lima, April 29, published in the Journal of Commerce of Saturday:

On the 26th, we received the important intelligence that the officers in Bermudez's Camp in Huanuco, had effected a revolution against him, and had surrendered all the troops, about 1200 men, to the President, who had appointed Gen. la Fuente to take charge of them. This event may be considered as decisive of the fall of the insurgents, and we hope will soon restore us to tranquility. The President intends marching immediately upon Cuzco. Bermudez was at first arrested by the officers who effected the Revolution, but was afterwards permitted to escape with only one or two friends. He is pursued, but we think will escape to Cuzco.

Although this severe loss to Bermudez may be considered decisive of his fate, it will take some months for the President to obtain possession of the Southern Provinces, and much longer for the storm of passions which civil war always creates, to subside.

THE WANDERING PIPER is at Montreal in ill health.

(From the Journal of Commerce.)

To the Editors of the Journal of Commerce.

Gentlemen,—In your paper of the 16th instant you assign several causes for the late riots; the third of which, you say, is "the spirit of agrarianism and infidelity," and then say, "We put these things together, because they generally go together." As you have seen fit to notice the meetings at Tammany Hall on Sunday, in connection with or as a part of the third cause, will you do us the justice to insert the following statement of facts, in order to counteract any erroneous impression, and prevent any bad consequences from growing out of your remarks respecting Tammany Hall.

We are well convinced that the majority of those who regularly attend at Tammany Hall, are opposed to slavery, and in favor of abolition, whenever it can be done with safety to the slave owners, and with their consent, and the condition of the slaves bettered thereby. It is possible there may be some individuals that are in favor of immediate emancipation, but we believe they are few, if any. At any rate, the subject has never been discussed at any of our meetings. We have also good reasons to believe, that our hearers are generally opposed to opposition which has been made to the meetings which have been held by the abolitionists, and to the riots which have grown out of those meetings; and we expect it will be found that there is no one who has been committed as a rioter, who is a regular attendant at Tammany Hall.

Although we do not agree with the Messrs. Tappan, Rankin, Green, Cox, Ludlow and others, we say, that they have a right to meet and promulgate their opinions, on this and every other subject, unmolested. Infidels believe in sound, rather than solid arguments, and that opinions, however erroneous, are better met by counter opinions, than by brick bats. They do not think slander, or the injury done to a man's person or property, are the best means to convince him, that his opinions are erroneous.

What you mean by "mummery" at our meetings we cannot divine. We are not sensible that any one wears a mask, or commits any buffoonery. Under these circumstances, we should like to know, why we are singled out, and censured by you, for opening our Hall and holding our meetings on last Sunday evening as usual. We knew that we had no part or lot in the matter; we had done no one any injury, either in word or deed; we had excited no one to commit any trespass on the public or on any individual. Conscious of our innocence, and having heard of no one threatening to disturb us, we never dreamt that it was necessary, or expected of us, that we should close our hall, because some churches had been injured, in consequence of the imprudent zeal of their pastors. Much less did we think, that this would have been brought as an accusation against us, by the professed followers of the "meek and lowly Jesus."

Had we closed our hall, we are of opinion, that it would have been construed into an acknowledgment that we had committed some act, which we were afraid the public would punish us for. But as we had not committed any act that could be construed into any participation in the late scenes, at the Chatham street Chapel or any where else, it never occurred to our minds that any one would complain or molest us, in holding our meetings as usual.

P. S. We think it due to ourselves to state positively, that Clergymen, or the owners of Churches, need be under no apprehension that either their persons or property will be assailed by the people who meet regularly at Tammany Hall, on account of any opinions they may promulgate.

We had almost forgotten to state that Agrarianism has no immediate connection with our meetings, and that we know that there is a diversity of opinion among us on that subject.

BENJ. OFFEN,  
JOHN DITCHETT.

\* We alluded to the perfect safety with which the infidel meeting at Tammany Hall, brilliantly lighted up, could carry on its operations, while Christian meetings were many of them either suspended or held in private houses, as an evidence that the "spirit of infidelity" was the spirit of the mob. We do not blame the meeting for assembling as usual, nor imply them as being concerned in the riots. Unfortunately the "spirit of infidelity" is not confined to their meeting.—*Eds. J. C.*

A bill has been introduced in the British Parliament, to abolish a tax of 2s 6d per annum, paid by every seaman for Greenwich Hospital, on the ground that they derive no benefit therefrom. The tax amounts to £22,000 annually.



(From the Evening Post July 9.)

We have been permitted to copy the following extract of a letter from one of the first merchants in Liverpool, to his friend, a highly respectable merchant in this city, and ask the reader to peruse it attentively. Were we permitted to mention the name of the writer, it would give great additional weight to his sentiments, for it is a name with which the leading merchants of this city are well acquainted, and for which they cannot but entertain the most profound respect. But the extract itself, without reference to the very high standing of the writer, is well worthy of being attentively pondered, for the views it puts forth are those of an impartial, sound, and discriminating mind; they are stated with great clearness and force, and having been written merely for the eye of friendship, and with no idea that they would ever be laid before the public, the author's sincerity and singleness of purpose cannot be matter of a moment's doubt. The letter was received by one of the last arrivals.

"It appears to me that much more noise has been made in the United States about the removal of the deposits, and a much greater effect ascribed to it, than the circumstances at all warrant. How the mere transfer of a few millions of dollars from one depository to another, equally willing to grant all the additional accommodation to the commercial community which such amount would admit of, could be the cause of so much panic and alarm, is quite inexplicable to me. In fact, so far from the Banks in New York, including the Branch Bank, having curtailed their accommodation, they appear to have increased it considerably. The fact is, the removal of the deposits, although not originating in any praiseworthy motives on the part of the President, has been turned into a party business, and been made a topic of interminable speechifying in Congress, which has had no other effect than to excite and extend the alarm among the commercial classes. You all seem to take precious good care, in your public assemblages, and your resolutions and reports, by every distinctive class, tailors, shoemakers, carmen, cabmen, and chimney-sweeps, too, for any thing I know to the contrary, to steer clear of a much more influential cause in bringing upon you these occasional embarrassments in the money market: *You make no allusion to the rottenness of your banking system; to that most extraordinary fecundity on the part of your state legislature in the production of Banks, which keeps your paper circulation at that high point of expansion which renders it liable to be affected by every breath of wind. You omit to allude to the breathless haste with which vast amounts have been sunk, of late years, in canals, railroads, &c. You allude not to the change in the mode of payment of duties at the Custom House—a change which must sadly hamper if not entirely wind up numbers who have been trading on the capital raised by the bonds formerly taken for duties. All these combined have had, in my opinion, much more influence in bringing about the crisis, than the mere removal of the deposits would have had, if it had not been made a party affair, in and out of Congress.*

"You have recently attracted some considerable amount in specie. It would be well to take care to keep it now when you have got it through some little distress; but it is quite out of the question to think that it will stay with you, so long as you flood yourselves with vile rags, from a half dollar upwards. *Specie feels itself insulted by such associates, and will not circulate with them. You may rely upon it, that unless you show that you properly appreciate metals and change your system in the manufacture of paper, you will never be able to coax them to stay with you; and I dare say we shall hear again, as I recollect was the case a few years ago, a hue and cry raised against those merchants who exported dollars, instead of some other kind of merchandise; just as if, in this matter, merchants were such fools as not to buy that which was cheapest. And England, too, was blamed for sending you so large an amount of her manufactures as to require the balance to be paid so largely in specie; just as if England cared a fig whether she is paid in dollars or cotton. If in the former, she gets rid of them as quickly as may be, just as she gets rid of coffee, sugar, or anything else she obtains in exchange for the manufactures. If you wished to confine at all times the amount of imports from England to that extent which you can pay for in the produce of your own soil, then you ought not to make dollars cheaper than your own productions; and they always will be cheaper, so long as your paper currency is*

so defective. *I think that the proposal to limit the amount to ten dollar notes to be received by the Treasury is a good move in the way of amendment, and if the States would all prohibit the issue of notes of smaller value, or at least of less than five dollars, it would be still better. And the proposal to raise the standard of gold is another politic step: as, unless it be raised, it will find its way to Europe where it finds itself to be worth more."*

**A SLAVE DEALER.**—A passenger on board the brig Poland, arrived on Friday from Trinidad de Cuba, states, that a few days before she sailed, a Spanish man of war looking brig arrived, and reported from St. Thomas. It was generally believed, that the night previous, she had landed, a few miles to the eastward of the port, about 100 slaves from Africa. About the time the brig was ready to sail from Africa, several of the slaves escaped, which so exasperated the commander, that he secured and made hostages of several of the chief's household, determining not to release them until the deserters should be given up. He succeeded in regaining all but six or seven, but still retained the hostages. This so enraged the inhabitants, that they put the captain to death. The hostages seeing this from the brig, and fearing they would be put to death by the crew, jumped overboard, and two or three only reached the shore. The mate forthwith took charge of the brig, and set sail. This information was given by one of the crew.

**FATAL ACCIDENT.**—John Otley, a driver in the employ of Miss Chapin, was killed a few days since a few miles up the west side of the lake. He had left his horses untied, when they started; and in endeavoring to stop them, the horses ran over him, when the wheel of the carriage struck him on the head, and killed him instantly. —Ontario Messenger.

**HURON INSTITUTE.**—A manual labor school under this name has been established at Milan, Huron co. Ohio, which contains eighty-seven students; twenty-four in the classical department, thirty-four males and twenty-nine females. The board in the institute is given at cost varying from seventy-five to eighty-seven cents per week; and the tuition is only twelve or sixteen dollars a year.

**NAVAL.**—The ship St. Louis arrived at Savannah on the 5th instant. The St. Louis sailed from Pensacola on the 4th, and arrived at Havana the 29th of June.

The United States ship of war Falmouth, Captain Spencer, sailed from Cape Haytien on the 3d of July for Jamaica.

Thirteen hundred dollars are offered for the apprehension of Jacob Skinner, who murdered the Postmaster at Port Gibson, Miss.

Mr. Eugene Robertson is about to make an ascension from Albany, in his three colored balloon.

The anniversary of the Declaration of American Independence was celebrated at Litchfield, Ct. by games of cricket, in which the married men entered the lists against the bachelors!

**LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.**—Mr. Smirke suggests tearing down entirely that part of the city, known as the "Rookery," and the "Holy Land," places answering to our Five Points. The expense of a variety of handsome improvements, is estimated at \$700,000.

**VOLTAIRE.**—It is stated in a late foreign paper, that a person buying some macaroni in the faux-bourg Montmartre, discovered that it was wrapped in an original letter from Voltaire to the Minister of Finance, requesting that half his pension should be given to La Harpe, who was poor.

**CHOLERA AT CINCINNATI.**—The Western Star of the 12th instant states, upon the authority of Dr. Drake, that the Asiatic or Malignant Cholera has reappeared, above and below Cincinnati, along the river; and that it has already proved extremely fatal.

Our friends, who are personally known to us, are invited to recommend suitable persons as agents of the Man, in the principal cities and villages having a daily communication with New York, where the paper is not already introduced. We hereby return our thanks for what has already been done in this way.

\* \* The first volume of "The Man," (300 pages) may be had at the office, or of the carriers, price 75 cents. A few sets, also, of the present volume may be had.

A few extra copies of this paper containing the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States, are for sale at our office.

**DEATHS.**

July 19, of a lingering illness Mr. George Nuttman, aged 36 years.

July 16, Thomas P. Evans, Printer, after a long and tedious illness, aged 31 years.

Suddenly at his residence at New Rochelle, Mr. Jeduthan Cadwell, formerly of this city, in the 60th year of his age.

**MARINE INTELLIGENCE.****ARRIVED.**

Ship Virginia, Harris, from Liverpool, June 8.  
Ship Huntsville, Palmer, from New Orleans, 14 ds from Balize.  
Brig George the 4th, Tessire, 18 ds from St. Johns, N. B.  
Brig Patsey B. Blount, Scott, 43 ds from Rio Grande.  
Brig Statira, Hubbell, 18 ds from N. Orleans.  
Brig Vincennes, Sturdivant, St. Croix, W. E. 11 ds.  
Brig Poland, London, Trinidad, Cuba 15 ds.  
Brig Daniel Kilby, Hiley, Mobile, 15 ds.  
Schr Eagle, Howell, Newbern, 4 ds.  
Schr Norfolk, Osborn, Norfolk, 3 ds.  
Schr Alabama, Hawes, Boston.  
Sloop Venus, Frances, Hartford.

**CLEARED.**

French brig St. Michael, Bargman, Havre; Sw brig Linne, Sunberg, Amsterdam, Br schr Matchless, Boudiot, Sydney, N. S., Jas. H. Braine; schr Little Mary, Baker, Portland.

**PASSENGERS.**

In the ship Virginia, from Liverpool—W. Pratt, J. Tuckerman, of Boston, H. McKim, J. W. McKim, of Baltimore, De Staele, Poland, E. Laverty, C. W. King of New York, J. Thompson, of Manchester, H. Forces of London, Miss Searle, of Boston, Dr. J. E. Lyon, and lady of Glasgow, Dr. C. G. McChesney, of New Jersey, and 25 in the steerage.  
In the ship Huntsville, from New Orleans—Mrs. Harrod, Mrs. Luas, Mrs. Palmer, Miss Adams, Miss Harrod, Miss Luas, Miss Luas, Miss Sarah Smith, Miss Hudson Smith, J. J. Bliss, lady and 2 children, Mr. Stewart, and lady, L. C. Dunneau, J. Fowler, A. Desant, J. Winthrop, S. Dundard, E. Peet, G. Babcock, H. Lawrence, W. Redfern, G. Schmidt.

**BRIGHTON MARKET.**

MONDAY, JULY 14.

At market this day, 315 Beef Cattle, 20 Cows and Calves 2850 Sheep and 150 Swine; about 130 Beef Cattle remain unsold.

Prices.—Beef Cattle—Dull and prices much reduced; we quote prime at 5 25 a 5 50; good at 4 75 a 5; thin 4 a 4 50.

Cows and Calves—Sales were noticed at 20, 22, 25, 26, 30, 32, and 35.

Sheep—Lots were taken at 1 33, 1 42, 1 50, 1 71, 1 75, 2 2 17, 2 25, 2 33, and 2 37; withers at 3 and 3 25.

Swine—All were sold in one lot for 9 4c, a part of which were very small; at retail 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

**MARSHALL'S INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR THE PILES.**—This medicine is prepared from a vegetable, and will be found a radical cure for that distressing disorder. Since its discovery, (which was by mere accident,) numbers have been cured, after having been afflicted for twenty years. The first application affords great relief, and a perfect cure is effected in a few days. To convince the public it is a sovereign remedy the following certificate is subjoined.

City of New York, 13th Oct. 1833. Having been afflicted with the Piles for two years, and having applied for medical aid in Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Albany and New York, without success, until advised by a friend to try Dr. Marshall's infallible remedy, which gave immediate relief, and proved a cure within twenty-four hours. JAMES DOWNE.

To be had only at B. Marshall's drug store, No. 54 Orange street. Price—2 oz. vials, 50 cents—4 oz. \$1. jy 21 2w\*

**MRS. COHEN DRESS MAKER.** (Widow of the late C. C. Cohen.) Having taken the store 185 Hudson street, respectfully solicits the patronage of the Ladies and Gentlemen in the vicinity. Mrs. C. will constantly keep on hand a good assortment of Thread, Needles, Stocks, Suspenders, Gloves, &c. &c. Also, a variety of Toys and Fancy articles. Linen and Stocks made up to order. jy 21 tf

**JUST RECEIVED,** and for sale at this Office, "The Senator Unmasked: being a Letter to Mr. Daniel Webster, on his speech in the Senate of the United States, asking leave to bring in a bill to continue for six years the Charter of the Bank of the United States. By Thomas Brothers, (of Philadelphia.)"—Price 12 1/2 cents.

Also, "Gold against Paper; or, Mr. Benton's Wind-up of the Bank."—Price 3 cents. jy 19

**WORKS ON THE CURRENCY.**—For sale at the office of this paper, and by Edward Earle, Paterson, N. J.

Gouge's American Banking System, Price \$1 00  
Cobbett's Paper against Gold, 75  
Hale's "Useful Knowledge for the Producers," &c. 18 1/2  
Roosevelt's "Mode of Protecting Domestic Industry," &c. 20  
jy 18

**JUST RECEIVED,** and for sale at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street, the Speech of Andrew Dunlap in defence of Abner Kneeland, on his late Trial for Blasphemy! Price reduced to 37 1/2 cents. jy 14

**MANIFOLD WRITER.**—J. GILCRIEST manufactures and keeps for sale this convenient and useful article, at his establishment, 102 Broadway, New York, where the public are invited to call and examine the article for themselves. Orders from the country promptly attended to.

N. B. This apparatus, for simplicity and despatch surpasses all other modes of writing when copies are wanted. jy 20



## SONG.

Why are you wandering here, I pray?  
An old man ask'd a maid one day;  
Looking for poppies so bright and red,  
Father, said she, I'm hither led.

Fie, fie!  
She heard him cry,  
Poppies, 'tis known to all who rove,  
Grow in the fields, and not the grove.

Tell me again, the old man said,  
Why are you loitering here, fair maid?  
The nightingale's song, so sweet and clear,  
Father, said she, I came to hear.

Fie, fie!  
She heard him cry,  
Nightingales—so people say,  
Warble by night, and not by day.

The sage look'd grave, the maiden shy,  
When Lubin jump'd over the stile hard by;  
The sage look'd graver, the maid more glum,  
Lubin he twiddled his finger and thumb.

Fie, fie!  
The old man's cry,  
Poppies like this, I own are rare,  
And of such nightingale's songs beware.

**JOE MILLER.**—"It is a fact not generally known," says Mr. Matthews, in his celebrated Monopoly-logue, "that the well-known Joe Miller, who has fathered all our jests for the last half century, never uttered a jest in all his life. Though an excellent comic actor, he was the most taciturn and saturnine man breathing. He was in the daily habit of spending his afternoons at the Black Jack, a well-known public-house in Portugal-street, Clare-market, which was at that time frequented by most of the respectable tradesmen in the neighbourhood, who, from Joe's imperturbable gravity, whenever any risible saying was recounted, derisively ascribed it to him. After his death, having left his family unprovided for, advantage was taken of this *badinage*. A Mr. Motley, a well-known dramatist of that day, was employed to collect all the stray jests then current in town. Joe Miller's name was prefixed to them; and from that day to this, the man who never uttered a jest has been the reputed author of every jest, past, present, and to come.

**BURNS AS A PLOUGHMAN.**—He delighted in feats of rural activity and skill, he loved to draw the straightest furrow on his fields, to sow the largest quantity of seed corn of any farmer in the dale in a day, mow the most rye-grass and clover in ten hours of exertion, stook to the greatest number of reapers. In this he sometimes met with his match. After a hard strife, on the harvest field, with a fellow-husbandman, in which the poet was equalled,—"Robert," said his rival, "I'm no sae far behind this time I'm thinking?"—"John," said he, in a whisper, "you're behind in something yet—I made a sang while I was stooking!"—*Allan Cunningham.*

As the Rev. Mr. —, of —, was one morning taking his "wildly devious morning walk," he observed his son, a lad of perhaps half a dozen, busily engaged near a small temporary stream of water. Passing near him, he inquired what he was doing. "Building a dam," replied the boy. "Pa," continued he, "is it wicked to say *dam*?" "Oh no!" answered the grave divine. "Well, Pa," returned the boy, with a look corresponding to the sanctimony of his reverend father, "I saw a d—n great toad down here just now."

**DESTRUCTIVE KISSING.**—Cicero speaks of a bronze statue of Hercules which had the features worn away by the frequent osculations of the devout. Several instances of the same kind have occurred in modern times. The face of a figure of the Savior sitting the bronze bas-reliefs which adorn the *Casta Santa* at Loretta, has in this way been quite kissed away. The foot of the famous statue of St. Peter, in the Vatican, has lost much of its metal by the continued application of the lips and foreheads of votaries; and it has been found necessary to protect the foot of the statue of the Savior, by Michael, in the Minerva, from similar injury, by a brass buskin.

When a true genius appears in the world, you may know him by this sign, that the dunces are all in confederacy against him.—*Swift.*

The hypocrite shows the excellency of virtue by the necessity he thinks himself under of seeming to be virtuous.

**HARD TIMES.**—A young member of congress, lately, in the midst and heat of his harangue, addressed the chair: "And now, my dear Mr. Speaker," etc. which creating a laugh, another member observed, that the honorable member was perfectly in order, as nowadays at Washington *every thing is dear.*

A purse proud farmer in the city of Hartford, said to a plain farmer—"I pay thirty dollars direct tax, and you pay but one; therefore I ought to have thirty votes to your one." Agreed, said the farmer, but did you shoulder thirty muskets to my one in defence of the country in the last war.

**ASYLUM FOR OLD MAIDS AND BACHELORS.**—A society, says the Columbian Telescope, is forming for colonizing old maids and bachelors. They talk of Musquito Cove and Dismal Swamp as suitable places.

**LOVE SICK POETRY.**  
I sings her praise in poetry—for her at morn and eve,  
I cries whole pints of bitter tears, and wipes them with my sleeve.

**INSURANCE OF LETTERS.**  
Money sent by Mail to any Post Office in the United States, or the British North American Provinces, will be insured by application to B. BATES, at the New York Post Office. Ample security is given for the repayment of the money, if lost.

RATES OF INSURANCE.	
\$25 and under,	\$0 50 cents.
50 do.	75
100 do.	1 00
1000 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.	
2000 $\frac{1}{2}$ do.	
5000 $\frac{1}{4}$ do.	
Any sum above \$5000, such premium as may be agreed on.	
my17 tf	

**G. W. ROBBINS—BOOT MAKER.**—Takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that he has long contemplated the manufacturing of LADIES' SHOES, agreeably to the expressed wish of a number of his friends and patrons; but knowing that competition in that, as well as almost every other business, is great, and being determined never to undertake it unless he felt confident he should be able to get up an article equal, if not superior, to any thing in the market; and being unacquainted with that branch of the business, he has deferred it until an opportunity of getting some competent person to undertake it should present itself. It is with pleasure that he informs the public that he has now engaged the services of one who is fully competent to the task, and is therefore prepared to execute any orders for Ladies' Shoes that may be entrusted to him, at his establishment, 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (jy11 tf)

**DAVID B. COOK & C. MORRIS, MERCHANT TAILORS,** No. 44 Fulton street, 3 doors from Pearl street, New York.

N. B.—Southern and Northern Merchants' and all other orders, thankfully received, and punctually attended to. Clothes cut and made in the most fashionable style and warranted to fit; also military work executed in superior style. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. Ladies' Cloth CLOAKS cut and made, spunged and pressed. (jy9 tf)

**UNITED STATES CLOTHES DRESSING ESTABLISHMENT,** 128 Broadway 2 doors below Congress Hall. LOINES & POERSCHKE respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business at the above stand, where they will attend to cleaning and dressing Clothes by Steam, upon an entire new plan, and will warrant them, (if not too much worn,) to appear equal to new.

POERSCHKE, from Poland, from his practical knowledge of this business, in England, France, Spain, Germany and Russia, can assure those, who will favor them with their custom, that they will be convinced of their superior skill and ability in the business of Clothes cleaning, dressing and repairing.

This business has heretofore been neglected in this country. The public are now informed, that on application to LOINES & POERSCHKE, their commands will be promptly answered, and the work done to their entire satisfaction. (je26tf)

**REMOVAL.**—T. HOLDEN, Merchant Tailor, has removed from Broadway to the new buildings in Wall st. corner of Nassau, No. 1, where he has on hand a newly selected and excellent assortment of the best West of England Cloths and Cassimeres, with every fashionable article for gentlemen's wear.

T. H. spares no expense in procuring the earliest intelligence the prescriptions of fashion, nor any exertion to meet the views of tasteful elegance and propriety; and as he has reduced prices to the lowest cash estimate, he hopes to be favored with enough of business to make it worth his while to furnish the best and most fashionable articles at prices much below what are usual. (my10 tf)

**TAILORING.**—JAMES YOUNG, Merchant Tailor, No. 295 Division street, respectfully informs his numerous friends and Customers, and the Public in general, that he continues to make Coats, Vests, and Pantalons, at the following reduced prices, viz.

COATS made and trimmed for from \$6 00 to \$8 00  
PANTALOONS and VESTS . . . 1 50 to 1 75  
The articles will be all of superior workmanship and warranted to fit. (my24 tf)

**ALEXANDER JOHNSON TAILOR,** 33 Vesey street, (successor in business to Mr. Joseph Cannon,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is ready to execute any orders in the line of his business at short notice and on reasonable terms. (je2 tf)

**COUGE ON BANKING.**—A new supply, just received at 6 Thames street (je2)

**COBBETT'S AMERICAN GARDENER.**—For sale at No. 6 Thames st. Price 50 cents. (my17)



**GEORGE W. ROBBINS, BOOT MAKER,** 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. Gentlemen's Boots, Shoes, Pumps, and Slippers, made in the first style, of the best materials, and at the shortest notice.

Persons preferring French or English Leather can be accommodated.

N. B. An assortment of Boots, Shoes, &c. kept constantly on hand for the accommodation of strangers as well as customers. (je26tf)

**PIANO FORTE WAREHOUSE.**—ROBERT NUNNS CLARK, & Co., late R. & W. NUNNS, respectfully inform their friends and the public, that they have always on hand an assortment of cabinet, harmonic, and square Piano Fortes, from their manufactory, at their warehouse, No. 137 Broadway, two doors north of the City Hotel.

The extensive sale which the instruments of their manufactory have had throughout the United States for some years, has made them so well known as to preclude the necessity of saying their name; they can only add, that the result of many years' experience in this branch of manufacture, added to the extended scale, they are prepared to carry it on, will enable them to offer advantages to purchasers equal to any other house in this Union.

Orders from the country punctually attended to, and all Piano Fortes taken in exchange. (my24)

**ROOF COVERING WITH TIN PLATE.**—The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he attends personally to the business of covering roofs with tin. The great advantages of tin roofs are, that one half the timber required for slate is sufficient—that when well put on, they will last from 80 to 100 years—that they are not at all liable to get out of repair, while the expense is about the same as for slate, and that the roof may be made flat, which is necessary or desirable. The utility of this plan has been well authenticated by many gentlemen in different parts of the United States who have had buildings covered.

The public are particularly requested to call and examine his plan at 204 Canal street. (my15)

**COBBETT'S WORKS.**—English editions of the following publications of William Cobbett, have been received, for sale, at the office of the Working Man's Advocate, No. 6 Thames street:

American Gardener,	Ride in France,
Guide to Emigrants,	Woodland,
Cottage Economy,	Poor Man's Friend,
Manchester Lectures,	Rural Rides,
French Grammar,	English Grammar,
O'Callaghan on Usury,	Paper against Gold,
Reformation, (2 vols. 8vo.)	Letters from France
Year's Residence in America,	Treatise on Corn,
Advice to Young Men,	Two penny Trash, (bound.)
History of the Reign and Regency of George IV.	
REGISTER, (5 vols.) from April 1831, to June 1832.	mh11

**DIARRHŒA, OR BOWEL COMPLAINT, AND CHOLERA MORBUS.**—A specific which effects a cure of either of the above disorders, generally in one or two hours, is sold by George D. Coggeshall, Druggist, general agent for New York, No. 521 Pearl street, corner of Rose street; R. P. Tanner & Co., corner of Broadway and Grand street; E. C. & R. E. Moss, corner of Grand and Cannon streets; and H. N. Gamble, No. 91 Bowery. Price, 25 cents per bottle, which cures from 2 to 5 cases.

This medicine has been used in several thousand cases, and is believed not to have failed to give immediate relief in one of an hundred. It is equally efficacious in the disorders of adults and children. It is of importance that the medicine be used in the early stage of the disease, if practicable. Where it has been so used, it has not been known to fail of success.

Families and travellers, at this season, will find it advantageous to be provided against sudden attacks. (24my11)

**WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TIN AND SHEET IRON WARE STORE.**—W. H. SWEET respectfully informs his friends and customers in this city and its vicinity, and dealers in the Southern States, that he has extended his business so as to meet all orders, both Wholesale and Retail, at a short notice. He continues his establishment at the corner of Canal and Hudson streets, where he will compete with any workman in the United States in Manufacturing Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, in all its various branches, for machinists, families, &c.

STOVES of the most approved patterns, both for wood and coal, constantly on hand, at the lowest prices.

Kitchen Ware Furniture of every description constantly on hand.

Southern merchants will find it to their interest to deal with him, as his prices are low and his delivery punctual. (my24)

**TWO ADVERTISERS.**—The present circulation of the Working Man's Advocate, is more than FIFTY HUNDRED, nearly half of which are distributed in this city, and the remainder throughout the different States. The following are the terms of advertising: for one square, first time, 75 cents; for each subsequent insertion, 25 cents. \$10 a year, including the paper. Office No. 6 Thames street.

**G. W. ROBBINS, Boot Maker,** has removed from Chambers street to 309½ Broadway, between Duane street and the Hospital. (my17 tf)

**LIFE OF JEFFERSON,** with selections from his Private Correspondence. Just received and for sale at the office of this paper. Price \$1 00. (je2)

THE MAN is published by GEORGE H. EVANS, at the office of the WORKING MAN'S ADVOCATE, No. 6 Thames street, near the City Hotel, Broadway.

AGENTS—George Dunn, Newark; Edward Earle, Paterson.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.  
One square, a year, \$30 00 One square, a month, \$3 00  
" 6 months, 15 00 " 2 weeks, 2 00  
" 3 months, 7 50 " 1 week, 1 50  
" 2 months, 5 00 " 1 time, 75

All advertisements (except yearly) to be paid for in advance. A square is 16 lines.